Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

AND BULLETIN;

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* South side of Sidney Place, opposite Richard Smith, Esquire, Alabama Place and Lewis, executed in any style the advertisement, &c. by each insertion.

THE PRIZE POEM.

[The subjoined poetry entitled "SUNSET AT ROME," from the pen of the Rev. Mr. MULLER, has been chosen by the committee as entitled to the premium offered for the best article of poetry for the Casket. It is needless for us to enlarge upon the merits of this truly poetic brilliant. The classical reader will at once discover and be charmed with a production so worthy of American literature.]

SUNSET AT ROME.

Inscribed to Washington Irving, Esq.

A day hath passed in Rome, and round her spires
Hath hung the purple light of Italian haze;
Vanished his strength, the blazing God of Day
Sinks from his throne, and bids earth prepare for night;
He smiles on earth—on earth, yet round his shrine
Gleam the last beauties of the bright decline;
While o'er his head, in the blue depths of air,
The tenant flushes of expiring fire.
That blazing glory, which at noon unfurl'd
Its pageant wealth, is now all mingled world,
Is quenched now: and its crimson light
Falls soft on the gray rocks, the rocky height,
And settles its last blush o'er the yellow wave,
Where Tyber winds home with Neaera's grave.*
See from yon Alban hill the lingering glow
Throws its broad radiance on the ruins below;
While shadows from the Tarpeian summit fall
O'er the dark cities of the Capitol hill.

Twilight is round me! and each vestige gone
That mark'd the God in beauty as he shone!
Save where some fleecy cloud, that lingers still
On ray yet lingers in the Vesper star;
Lone sentinel within the silent sphere,
His halo each and every moment wears,
And crowns the Hope, to shed his soften'd light,
O'er the dark bosom of the coming night.

Pan-fired Italia—Sunset's sorceress'd coast,
Thus hath thy Sun gone down—its brightness lost!
That orb that with thy morn of beauty came,
And rose—unclouded—in the early azure,
No longer free, nor glows with light refined,
Or'ps last caress—the Spirit of the Mind.
That answer and caress of Promethean fire,
Whose touch stirred round Apollo's Lyre;
Its tones awoke the eldenhill's deep song,
Nor wakes the thunder of the parian's tongue.

"God of the silver bow!"† no more thy sound
Wings on the wind, as when at noon of day
No longer Greece leaves her lonely cell,
In the bright myrtle groves with lone to dwell;
Nor at the sound, as when the silver string
Bring Israel's wrestle to grass the lonely Nine.
As the inner temple of the Parthenon
The thoughtful Muse retalls some boast'd name;
What fitted images of glory rise
From out the tombs of Sculpture's sacred fane:
Heroine Princes sleeps! ah who shall tell
The triumphs of that name!—the mighty spell
Of well-remember'd odes, enchanted lays;
The pride of scholars, and the pedant's praise.
The fate of wit—and Love!—what more can bind
And lure its fires to add the Augustan name.
"Answer you,"‡—who shall wake again
The Harp that Tyrtæus‡ to the battle-strain?
Or who shall boast of nature's pointed song,
Whose Theme was Liberty, and whose Harp strung
Virgilian Pathos too—? write thy name!
The treasur'd talisman of Roman fame!
"Arma and the Man" shall live for all nations,
Welcome each sound to the classic mind.
Mysterious train of thought—what power can bind
The fiery sorceress and the immortal mind?
The flight of ages—spells—all earth and sea,
Powerless to stay the wings of Memory.
To these the soul returns to boyhood's day
To recone back one thoughtless hour from play;
To fall over nature's book, and read again
That charm'd the vigils of the midnight hour;
To hear again the Bard's Ionian tones,
See fate's dooms and fair wild stories;
And breathe with Homer to his aged sire,
The filial wish—the prayer—the hope—the hours.

"Twelve at Rome the pilgrim comes to mourn
Our fallen cities Time hath rudely worn;
That time—from an ever joyous and bright domain—
The Mind of Nations to earth again.
While Fame with her wildest theme, renews
Some lord's record of each absorbing Muse.
Illustrious Men—Rome still reigns for these!
The deed decrees her immortality.
Come what there will, the author throne,
Her Kings have world'd, and her Virtues shown;
Arts have decay'd, and letter'd wisdom fled
Within the mind's sanctum to be treasured hope.
Yet thy gone spirit lives throughout heroline,
Yet breathes its soul in the Historic page,
And the great language still adorns her page.
The chosen of youth—the pride of every age.
Long may the Muse of Rome be the theme of that skill,
That wield'd our Nations chords the lyric thrill;
Long may branches fall on every plain,
The memory of the Heroes shall remain.
Till the grand day when o'er Apollo's throne,
Freedom once more shall shed its fires divine;
And Genius—unsheath its kindling flame,
Rekindle earth to light the Heavens name.
Then Immortal Rome shall rise from her tomb,
The cosmos Know! cone—and her empire, Mine!

* The Tarpeian Cor ele Mentale.
† A title given by Homer to Apollo.
‡ Tyrtæus of Sparta.
§ The Beginning of the 3rd Ode of Horace, in Book 1st "Ames versuque o puo,"—the well-known Invocation of Virgil to the Muse.
¶ The Vatican Library.

THE CUP.

BY EDWARD CAMAGE, ESQ.

There is a Cup of Life!
The fruits grow fair amid the threshold's way,
And there for a fresh'ning cup we come to drink,
Fresh is their exist here—whose infantine
Lustre of the tint is set, and portal not to drink!
There is a Cup of Love!
It matches bright, and sends no form aside,
And calls for flowers to twine its sparkling brim,
The young, the innocent, happy dance around,
Nor heed the sin that lurks in surface wine.

There is a Cup of Wealth,
With wreathed fruit it yield'd. The richest crowd,
Thus enjoy about the glittering fellow,
Nor care to sigh as time the current proud,
And guess the flood of wasted misery.

Of Pleasure—a Cup:
And the pale cheek's rose waves to hated sweet,
Fevered the lip, and burning the heart of joy;
The eyelash bent with gli—humble worth's reward,
But tinsel'd not as its tinted water flow.

Glad Cup! and Cup
So fatal is its ebb to! and covered with
Glittering thirsts, of mountain, vale, and flood,
Sea, fire, wine, and the splendid misery!
Circle them to dust, when life is with dust bound!

There is a Cup of Tears,
Whose bitterness is blended on the grave;
Thither the luch and of sudden empty,
With thousand—and every shade of human,
And swells the crystal river that glistens there!

For still round poverty's cup,
The sunshine flies and every shade of sorrow,
To cast thoughtless on its waters clear—
Heaven on home the virgin's life's fiery green,
Nor heed the sad—and fair withered a tear.

Oh, Mourner! thy Cup,
The fruited yet precious ere it, lonesome I sing!
Would I know not to dwell on its bright bound,
Or once in dust—smile fled on misery's wing,
Or—And there thy God will, with all thy drama!

Well, there's a Cup of Death!
"And who so fearful as to put it by?"
He mighty who can see him'd, on dream on more,
Thy weak—and thy true Hopes on minute sky,
And touch not yet—or be unimpeached thou!

PRIZE TALES.

[The subjoined TALE, from the pen of A. H. SMITH, Esq. has been accepted by the committee to be associated to the premium of one hundred dollars, offered by the publisher of the Casket, for the best Tale, founded on incidents connected with American History. A large number of articles were sent in many of which, however, had no reference to the subject assigned, but show up the versatility of talent, at the real ability of American writers in general. From among all these, the following has been selected as the best. The literary execution is highly creditable; the incidents are stirring and well chosen, and the moral tendency of every chosen by the writer may be said to be its very crown; and we doubt not our readers will be well pleased with this new candidate for court by the touch of literary consolation.]

The Outlaw of the Pines.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the autumn and winter of 1775, the people of New Jersey, experienced their share of the miseries of war. Driven from the field of the Revolutionary contest, did the regulars of the royal service, shamefully regardless of the laws of humanity, or the rules of civilized warfare; as when in their march through the Jerseys, boasting of the conquest over the "rebels," as tale-ready achieved, they drove before them the dispersed and unarmed militia of the Colonies. But horrible as were the outrages committed by the soldiery of the British army, in the absence of the superintendent men, they were followed by an effect, more terrible than the sword of the foe.

Another and more patriotic spirit was roused in the bosoms of the followers of the royal standard—intolerance. While the victorious army occupied the country, almost without the shadow of opposition, and in the absence of the civil and judicial arrangements for the future government of the Colony, the tories, who had joined the invaders, be

mouth of the river, and of the depth of water, which is sufficient to admit ships of the largest size to lie there with all their guns and stores on board, ready at any moment to put to sea, which is not the case with regard to Antwerp.

The demolition of Antwerp, and the transfer of ship building, and artificers, and commerce, to the ports of Holland, was one of the heaviest blows that could, in recent times, have been inflicted on the inhabitants of the former; and yet we observed no external symptoms of decay in any part of the town; the houses were all inhabited, and kept in high order; the people bustling and cheerful; the Bourse daily crowded and noisy; the shops well stocked, and every appearance of an active trade carrying on. This city must, indeed, from its advantageous position, always command a very considerable inland trade, independent of what is carried to it by the Scheldt: and, as far as appearances went, we certainly did not observe any visible signs of poverty among the inhabitants. The markets were most abundantly supplied with all the necessaries of life, and at a cheap rate—cheap as compared with the rate of wages, and not merely as compared with the prices of similar articles in England. The common people are remarkably well clothed; and from their quiet and placid behaviour, a stranger would judge them to be contented and happy.

There are several very fine old buildings in Antwerp, of a peculiar style of architecture, and the houses in general exhibit every possible fancy in the shapes and ornaments of their gable ends, many of which are extremely picturesque; but, with the exception of the churches and convents, and the Hotel de Ville, there are few public buildings that deserve much attention. This last mentioned ancient structure is situated in the Grand Place, which, however, scarcely deserves the name of a square, and is altogether inferior to another adjoining, called the *Place Vert*, which, from a churchyard, has been converted into a handsome square, planted with trees and fenced in by posts of blue stone and iron railing.

There is something imposing in the architecture, and remarkable in the general appearance, of the Hotel de Ville; the central part of the front is cased entirely with variegated marble, and ornamented with statues. The whole facade is little short of 300 feet. It was once burnt down, and restored, as an inscription tells us, in 1581. We were told that the public library, within this building, was open every day from nine o'clock till four; but the extent and value of its contents were not ascertained by us—being unable to prevail on a cold phlegmatic Dutchman, the only guardian of the place, to admit us; so that we did not see what little there is to be seen within this externally imposing edifice.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame, even if it were not in possession of the *chef-d'œuvre* of Rubens, cannot fail to invite the curiosity of protestant travellers. Our next visit was to this fine building, whose magnificent towers are justly reckoned among the first which exist in the world; or, more correctly speaking, the tower which is surmounted by a spire; for though there are two precisely alike, yet only one of them is completed, by having a lofty spire rising from its summit, and making the whole height to be about four hundred and fifty feet, to which may be added fifteen feet more for the height of the shaft on which the cross is placed. It is said, indeed, by some of the guide-books to be five hundred feet. The massive tower may reduce the appearance of its height, and deceive the eye; but it certainly does not appear to exceed four hundred feet to the pinnacle of the cross. The spire is light and elegant, and of the same class as that of Strasbourg and the Town-hall of Brussels. This noble edifice is said to have taken nearly a century in completing, being commenced under the direction of an architect of the name of Applemans in 1422, and finished in 1518. One of the towers is furnished with a fine set of chimes or carillons, the largest bell of which is said to weigh sixteen thousand pounds.

The interior of Notre Dame fully corresponds in grandeur with the exterior. From the great door which is between the two towers, or in other words, from the lower extremity of the nave to the opposite end, behind the great altar, the dimensions are given as follows:—The length five hundred feet; the breadth two hundred and thirty; and the height three hundred and sixty feet. Of the accuracy of the last dimension there may be some doubt; and the length appears to be somewhat exaggerated.

The columns which support the arcades are not to be classed, in point of beauty, with those of York Cathedral, nor those even of Westminster Abbey; but what may be wanting in elegance, or grandeur of design, is amply compensated by the high order and the perfect state of neatness in which every part of the church is kept, and in the beauty of the decorations. The grand altar is a chaste piece of architecture, designed by Rubens; and facing it, at the lower end of the nave, is a portico of eight columns, which support the loft in which the organ is placed, equally chaste and beautiful.

The pulpit is a fine piece of carved wood, laboriously and admirably executed by Verbruggen. It is supported by four figures as large as life, hand-in-hand; and the railing of the steps and other parts are [illegible] by birds of various kinds, some of which exist in nature, and others are imaginary; but the whole of the workmanship is exquisitely beautiful. All the confessionals are fronted with upright figures of different characters, and in different attitudes, all of them highly expressive of the meaning which the sculptor intended to convey.

We happened to visit St. Paul's at the time of high mass, and the effect was very remarkable. The choir is separated from the nave and the aisles by a screen, and the high altar is visible only through a great arch between it and the nave. A high flight of steps leads up to the altar.

The effect was quite theatrical. The platform before the altar at the top of the steps; the magnificent candelabra, with lights burning in them; the splendid dresses of the officiating priests; their activity and rapid movement up and down the steps; the ringing of the bell, and the elevation of the host, seen, as it appeared at an immense distance through the centre arch, and huge oleander shrubs in full flower ranged on each side,—had really the effect of a scenic representation, which was not diminished by the pealing organ, the band of music, and the vocal accompaniment, which tended to keep up to admiration the *jeu de theatre*.

The mass being ended, the congregation, consisting chiefly of women, and, by far the greater number, women of a certain age, were entertained with a concert of vocal and instrumental music in aid of the organ, which is considered by the people of Antwerp the very first instrument of the kind in all Brabant, and is, at all events, unquestionably a very fine and powerful organ; yet a regular band of wind and stringed instruments was stationed in the organ-loft to assist in the performance.

They played, as we were told, an overture of Mozart, after which some light pieces, which did not appear to be exactly suited to the solemnity of the place; but the object evidently was to please the audience, while the *elderly* ladies, in particular, were crowding round one of the inferior priests to kiss some relic, which he held in one hand, and wiped with a cloth carried in the other, every kiss that this precious article, whatever it might be, received, before it was presented to the next. But this process went on in rapid succession, while, in the mean time, the tin boxes were passing round to collect the *grossen, cents*, or *stuyvers*, from the poor people who had thus been favoured with a holy kiss. On hearing the lively music, and the effect it produced, one could not help thinking that Whitfield was not far wrong when he answered some of his flock, who objected to the introduction of lively tunes into his chapel, that he did not see why the devil should be allowed to run away with all the good ones.

Without intending to speak slightingly of any religion, which has for its object the adoration of the Deity, or being fastidious as to the forms and ceremonies which may be thought necessary to impress the public mind with the duty and necessity of assembling together, for the purpose of joining in public worship; and fully agreeing with the poet that,

"For modes of faith let zealous bigots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right,"

we still thought that the exhibition at St. Paul's appeared to overstep the bounds of decorum, by converting into a display of levity, not to say mockery, what was intended to be an act of solemnity.

Depreciation of Property in Jamaica.—A gentleman who has an intimate acquaintance with local property in the Island of Jamaica, on looking over our files received by the last vessels, observed that sales have been attempted of the following estates:

Temple Hall, with two hundred and forty negroes, which cost a few years since, fifty thousand pounds, was bid in, eight thousand only having been offered for it; Pleasant Hill, a coffee estate with two hundred and sixty-nine negroes, cost, a few years since, one hundred thousand pounds, was bid in, only 10 thousand offered. These are said to be fair specimens of the depreciation of the value of estates in the islands; and as they were brought to the hammer, the mortgages having been [illegible], would not have brought much more than sufficient to pay the costs of court.

First Quaker Frank.—We have this week had the pleasure to see the first frank ever written upon a letter by a member of the Society of Friends, in this country—we say the pleasure, for this, amongst hundreds of other instances by which we are surrounded, is an indication of the progress of that enlightened policy which has enabled our fellow subjects to exercise the functions of legislators, without regard to sect or party.—*Leeds Mercury.*

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, March 2.

Appointments by the Attorney General.—Joel B. Sutherland, Esq. to be the Deputy Attorney General to prosecute in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia.

Augustus H. Richards, Esq. to prosecute in the Mayor's Court for the city of Philadelphia.

Michael W. Ash, Esq. to prosecute in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District, and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the city and county of Philadelphia.

New York Stages.—There are now seventy-two stage coaches plying through the principal thoroughfares of the city of New York, as follows: 23 between Wall st. and Greenwich village; 20 through Broadway or Bleecker st.; 14 through the Bowery; 12 between Coffee-house slip and the Dry Dock; and 3 between the lower part of the Bowery and Harlaem. These stages hold from 9 to 20 persons, and cost from $400 to $1000 each.

Bishop White.—This virtuous and venerable prelate is, perhaps, the *only living individual* in this city, who can boast of having been the friend of Washington. The recollection of the day, when, as Chaplain of Congress, he called down the blessings of Heaven upon the infant strugglings of our country, still gives to every thing connected with those times a lively interest. Although now 85 years old, he, last Friday, took an active part in the ceremonies of the day. He ascended the stage erected for the occasion, and raising his feeble hands to heaven, blessed the work that was to commemorate the virtues of his former friend—the *pious Washington*. The scene is described to us by a friend as most impressive and interesting.—*Intelligencer.*

Sea Sickness.—Many prescriptions have been made for the prevention and cure of this uncomfortable malady; but those hitherto published, have been found ineffacious. Great reliance was at one time placed upon the virtues of [illegible], but experience soon proved it to be valueless. The Academy of Industry at Brussels has lately published another preventive, consisting of a girdle worn round the body, over the epigastrium and above the bowels. Its remedial quality is ascribed to its keeping the intestines from pressing upward against the diaphragm, when the ship descends from the top of a wave.

Rail Road Accident.—During the snow storm on Friday, a train of 47 loaded cars which had reached the summit of the ridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, was obstructed by the accumulation of snow, and caused a few barrels of flour to be shaken from one of the cars, which falling on the rail forced some of them from the track. Two of the men were in consequence thrown from the cars and hurt, and one of them seriously, although he is now recovering. Several barrels of flour were also broken, but the aggregate loss will not exceed twenty-four to twenty-eight barrels.

The passenger cars on that day experienced no injury, and it is stated that between three and four hundred thousand passengers have been transported on that rail road since its construction, and of that immense number, in not a single instance has a life been lost—and with a single exception, not one has sustained any personal hurt.

Embezzlement.—We are informed by the Montreal papers that Thomas Hearside, who has filled confidential situations in several monied associations in that city, has been discovered to be a defaulter to a considerable amount. The first information of his delinquency was communicated by himself, through his attorney. The apparent frankness of his conduct and his ostensible surrender of all his property, induced those concerned to delay his arrest and he subsequently absconded. He was however pursued and overtaken about eighty-two miles from Montreal, on the road to Halifax. The whole amount of property embezzled by him had not been ascertained. From the Savings Bank, of which he was Cashier and Clerk, he had taken fifteen hundred pounds, from the Marine Insurance Company, of which he was Secretary, five thousand or six thousand pounds. He was also Secretary of the Marine Hospital, &c.

An Affray.—Last Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, a quarrel arose among some men at a drinking and gambling house in this city. In the affray one of the individuals was knocked down and stabbed. The person whom it is supposed committed the foul deed of stabbing has been apprehended, and was on Monday examined and committed. The case of the wounded man is said to be hopeless. The above circumstance we should think a sufficient inducement to our civil authorities to commence the work of *reform* in the morals of our city.—*Schenectady Cabinet.*

Counterfeit Money.—A young man by the name of Collins, was on Thursday brought before Justice Cole, for passing counterfeit money. The bills found in his possession, as well as those he had passed, were chiefly 10's on the Suffolk bank, Mass. He is from the town of Barry, in Orleans Co. and it would appear from his own story, that he had passed several of the bills in Troy as well as in this city. He has been committed for trial.—*Alb. Dai. Adv.*

Extract of a letter dated London, 10th ultimo, written by a highly respectable gentleman there to his commercial correspondent in this city.

"I have not been able to sell the Pennsylvania 5 per cent. stock; the only offer is 100, which gives a [illegible] per cent. All European Stocks have advanced astonishingly, which has caused a decline in American Stocks, together with the mistaken policy of General Jackson against the Bank of the United States, and the rowdy braying of the Carolinians, which has effected the confidence of the best friends of American independence.

We find the following paragraph in the Augusta (Geo.) Courier.

"A Theatrical Church and Fighting Parson.—In a neighboring church in South Carolina, their Preacher recently, on the Sabbath day too, told his congregation, (he was preaching politics, not religion) that he would rather come down from the sacred place where he was standing, and fight with them (in the cause of Nullification) than dispense the bread of everlasting life. His audience clapped their hands, stamped and shouted as in a theatre."

A Strong Appeal.—Edward Haley, an elderly man, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences appeared at the Court of Sessions yesterday, and begged the bench to allow him to settle the case with the complainant, appealing to their feelings by stating that he had done the state sufficient service to pall ate the offence, by having had four wives, and being the father of nineteen children!!! The complainant appearing willing to arrange matters, the Court granted his request.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Outrage.—A spruce little barber by the name of Louis Krerg, who keeps an establishment No. 214 Stanton street, New York, came to the police office, and stated that two men entered his shop about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, for the purpose of having their hair cut; while he was performing this operation, a third person came in, and demanded that Louis should immediately commence shaving him, which he refusing, the fellow seized him by the hair, and dragged him into the street, where he detained him some time, during which, the other two, whom he had left in the shop were engaged in pocketing his razors, scissors, perfumes, and other appurtenances of the trade, with which, on his re-entering, they immediately made their escape.

Murder.—The Pendleton Messenger gives an account of an outrageous murder, committed on the 26th ult., near Stantonville, in Pendleton District, on the body of Jason Howard, by John Blakely. Howard was on the road with a wagon, when he was met by Blakely, returning from muster in a state of intoxication. Blakely ordered Howard to give the road, and as he stepped to one side, raised his gun and shot him down. Howard lived but an hour or two after he was shot. There had been no previous quarrel, but it is said that Blakely had loaded his gun at muster, declaring his intention to shoot another man with whom he had some difference.

Police.—William Strunsey, an Italian gentleman, and a teacher, was brought up, charged with striking and choking a young lady in Maiden Lane, New York, to whom he had been paying his addresses. She, it appears, had found out his previous attachment to another, and found a letter disclosing the fact, which she communicated to him, whereupon, becoming angry, he endeavored to compel her to love him, and treated her as above stated. He was apprehended by the watch, and locked up in Bridewell.

Order in the Galleries.—Upon two or three recent occasions the spectators in the lobbies and galleries of the Senate have evinced their approbation of remarks made, by *applauding*. We hope never to see this allowed in the presence of legislative or judicial bodies in this country; and we are glad to find that the President of the Senate has determined, upon every such violation of order to clear the galleries. If applause is once permitted, we shall next have *hissing*, and finally tumult and confusion. The rule of perfect silence on the part of the audience ought hereafter to be most rigidly enforced.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A few evenings since, a handsome young girl, a domestic in a respectable family in this city, was sent out on an errand. She had not proceeded far up Broadway, when she was accosted by one of those worthies, who, in the garb of gentleman, make it a practice to insult females who appear without a protector in the streets. He asked her if he should have the pleasure of seeing her home? to which she replied certainly—and then requested him "as he was polite enough to see her home, she would thank him to carry her bundle for her"—to which he joyfully consented. They proceeded up Broadway to the corner of Walker street, when suddenly the lady disappeared, leaving the gentleman with the bundle in his hands, hallooing after her, for it seemed he was too much astonished to follow her. He then began to think what the bundle contained, for it felt warm, and something in it seemed to move. His fears were excited—he proceeded to examine the contents, and what do you suppose, gentle reader, it contained? "A child," you will say of course—unfortunately for the gallant gentleman, no! but four new born kittens, which the girl had been sent out to lose in the street, in preference to drowning them. It is truly to be hoped the gentleman has taken faithful charge of the poor little four footed orphans, thus kindly entrusted to his care.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Harrisburg.—No. 13.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, were somewhat singular. The day, you will recollect, was a holiday—the anniversary of the birth-day of the immortal Washington—and one which everybody in this country, from the least to the greatest, has been accustomed to celebrate in some way or other. When the House was called to order, at the usual hour, there was manifested a strong reluctance to go to business; you might see groups in various parts of the hall, speaking of your splendid procession; and those who were seated were turning over their newspapers to find the programme or details of your proposed proceedings. At length, after a few petitions had been presented, it was whispered about that an early adjournment would be moved for, which announcement certainly gave great satisfaction. The business on the carpet was a bill granting appropriations to certain local improvements, and as soon as one speech had been made, up jumps a member and says—"Mr. Speaker, I move the House adjourn;" "I second the motion," says another. "I call the yeas and nays," says another. And the call being seconded, the desire to adjourn seemed actually to diminish—the yeas and nays showed that the motion was negatived by a large majority.

Another speech was made on the bill, and just as the speaker closed his observations the music of the drum and fife was heard, rapidly approaching the capitol. Again there were signs of uneasiness in the House—"I move we adjourn," says a member; "second the motion," says another. "I call the yeas and nays," said the same voice that was heard on the previous occasion. They were called, and 31 yeas and 44 nays showed that the House was not yet ready to adjourn, however anxious many were to have a little holiday.

Another speech-maker took the floor, to speak on the bill before the House. While he was talking, two companies of volunteers marched by the capitol, followed by a crowd of shouting boys. The speaker could not be heard—somebody proposed that the serjeant-at-arms should be sent out to order the drum muffled—another said, that martial music immediately in his ears, while acting as a legislator, was a breach of privilege; and a third moved, "that the House adjourn." The yeas and nays were again called by the same individual who had called them twice before; but the effect of his voice was lost in the music without—the motion to adjourn prevailed by a small majority.

The day was delightful for out-door excursions, and it was so improved by most of the members. In the evening the journeymen printers celebrated the occasion by a supper, at Wallace's. The number assembled was about fifty, and included several members of the legislature, printers by occupation, who had been furnished with invitations. The printers in this borough reflect great credit upon the profession. They are generally well-behaved and intelligent, and stand high in favor with the citizens. Their celebration was every way worthy of themselves and the occasion.

In the House, on Monday, the only important matter taken up was the Bill for the entire abolition of lotteries, which elicited some discussion. The bill originally came from the Senate, but was amended by the Committee on Lotteries in the House, so as to give the Union Canal Company the privilege of prosecuting the state, in the Supreme Court, if, by this act, they consider their rights invaded. The bill, as amended, passed on second reading.

A bill authorizing the Governor to subscribe for 1000 shares of stock in the Union Canal Company, came up on the same morning. It was amended so as to require the Union Canal Company, previous to receiving such subscription, to file a paper releasing the state from all obligations in reference to lottery privileges or guarantee—and then passed.

On Tuesday, the lottery bill came up on third reading, and a motion was made by Gen. Lacock to postpone its consideration. This motion being negatived, the same member moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to strike out the third and fourth sections, which embrace the part in reference to the appeal of the Union Canal Company to the Supreme Court. This motion was discussed for several hours. On one side it was urged, that it was clear the Union Canal Company had exhausted their privilege of raising money by way of lottery, and that they therefore had no right to harrass the state by a law suit—and that the managers of the company themselves were so fully convinced of this that they had stated explicitly, they did not intend to prosecute.

On the other hand, it was said that this was a judicial question, which should be settled in a court; that the legislature had no right to judge the case; that if they were determined to abolish lotteries, they should do so without any infringement of right, and that it would be an act of oppression not to allow this appeal.

After much speaking, the yeas and nays were called on the motion, which was lost by a majority of two votes.

On the same day the bill for the relief of the Union Canal Company came up on third reading, which, after much discussion, was negatived—41 nays, 39 yeas.

In the Senate, Mr. Sullivan from the committee to whom had been referred numerous petitions praying for a law authorizing a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, made a report on the subject, accompanied with a bill.

Washington, February 26, 1833.

Mr. Atkinson:—The last week of the session, and no important bill passed! This is a beggarly account, but in lieu of legislation we have had speech *making* in abundance, and before I close my epistle I shall probably have to report some progress on the tariff bill.

Taking up the business of last week, on Friday morning the bill making appropriations for the army and navy, for 1833, was passed in the Senate, when the tariff bill was taken up, and having been read a third time, on the question of its passage being taken, Mr. Webster occupied three hours in opposition to it. Mr. Clay replied at some length. Some others also made short speeches, and the Senate adjourned.

On Monday, in the House, after several memorials and petitions had been presented, Mr. Wickliffe reported a bill respecting navy pensions, which was read twice. The exciting topic now came up; the resolution some time since offered by W. R. Davis, of South Carolina, demanding of the President the evidence in his possession, of a contemplated attempt, on the part of the Carolinians, to seize the forts and property of the United States. He supported his resolution by a short speech, declaring the imputation against his fellow citizens false in every point. Mr. Wayne desired to see no excitement raised at this late period of the session, and moved to lay it on the table, which was carried by a large majority.

After several attempts to bring up various subjects, the bill from the Senate on the tariff was read the first time, when so nobody moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived; and it was agreed to take it up on Tuesday. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Clay's bill has passed the House by a considerable majority, the vote being—yeas 118, nays 84. One is almost staggered by this vote, from former opinions; so large a number of the members being in favor of the bill, would seem to prove that Mr. Clay is right in his views of the necessity of such a measure. If it could be, as some seem to hope it is, a permanent legislation, it might be well; but they cannot legislate for future years, and as two tariff bills have passed in one twelvemonth, we may anticipate at least one to more during the next.

A bill was yesterday twice read and committed, for the admission of the Territory of Michigan into the Union.

After the passage of Mr. Clay's bill, on Tuesday, some angry discussion took place on the subject of the Revenue Collection bill, in which Mr. DeDuffie got into something of a passion, and confusion for a short time reigned in the House, when the time for a recess having arrived, an adjournment took place, and in the evening the affairs of the District were the topics.

In the Senate, on the same day, the Cumberland road bill, which appropriates $400,000 for its continuation and repair, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster again went over the old ground on the enforcing bill, with their usual eloquence, and the tariff bill was ordered to a second reading.

To-morrow or next day the question of the tariff bill will probably be determined.

I leave Washington in a week to rejoin my own family fireside—till when, I am, with respect,

Yours, &c.

Wanton Malice.—On Friday night last an alarm was created in Pell street near the hour of midnight, by a man named Davis Hunt, jun., which on Saturday became the subject of police attention. From the statements made, it appeared that Hunt, not living happily with his wife, left her some months since for the South, leaving her to earn her living by her own exertions. Returning about a month since, he requested to live with her again, to which she assented, and they took apartments in Pell street, where they resided. He being out of funds and having no employment, she with her own hands, by the avails of her business, supported him and ministered to his wants. Having occasion for more money than she could furnish, he pawned the less of her property and spent the proceeds, and then abused her. Some difficulty of a domestic character having occurred on Friday, they had agreed upon an amicable separation, he to leave her the furniture she had earned by her industry. But stimulated by bad advice, and a malevolent spirit, he returned to her house late at night, broke open the door, and threw it from its hinges, kicked his wife out of doors, threatened her life with a large knife which he had; said he would cut her in three pieces, and then proceeded to break the chairs, tables and stove, cut the bed and pillows open, throwing the contents on the floor, cut the sacking bottom to pieces with the knife he had; and cut her shawls, dresses, and all her wearing apparel into tatters, rendering them entirely worthless. The cry of watch, however, alarmed him and he fled, but the landlord, Mr. Spence, being advised of his expected return, had a watch kept up, and when he came back and broke open the door a second time, had him arrested and taken to the watch house. He confessed the facts and plead the reported infidelity of his wife as the cause. He was ordered to find bail in the sum of $200, and was kept in custody until it was procured.—*N. Y. Cou. & Enq.*

Remarkable.—We cannot undertake to account for the following remarkable fact, but can vouch for its truth by the most undoubted testimony:—Mr. Greene, of Warwick, having taken some mud or [illegible] proceeded to dress them preparatory to cooking. In [illegible] one of them his knife came in contact with a hard substance, which proved on examination, to be a ring of fine gold. It was completely imbedded in the flesh and was covered by the skin.—*Providence Journal.*

Washington City, Feb. 27.—By one of those extraordinary currents which are to be met with in legislation as well as navigation, the tariff question took a sudden direction in the House of Representatives, on Monday night, entirely different from that which it has been travelling for the last six weeks; and the *bill of Mr. Clay*, as it passed to a third reading in the Senate, and was at the time under debate in that body, was adopted as an *amendment to Mr. Verplanck's bill*; and the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, (thus swallowed up in its amendment,) yesterday finally passed the House of Representatives by a majority of thirty-four votes, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate, finding the House acting thus rapidly suspended proceedings on its own bill, on Monday night, to await the reception of the bill from the House, which, from its having originated in that body, would be free at least from the objection to Mr. Clay's bill in the Senate, on the score of constitutionality, however small the force of that objection might be considered. The bill of the House was received by the Senate yesterday, before its adjournment, and read a first time. It will of course undoubtedly pass that body, in form, as it has already done in fact.

Our readers may therefore be morally assured that the bill of Mr. Clay, in the form published yesterday, will become the law of the land, so far as depends upon the two Houses of Congress.

Thus ends a much vexed and trying question, if it shall so end.—*Nat. Intel.*

A BILL

To modify the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts imposing duties on imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled; That, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of the fourteenth of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of fifty per centum, as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool; which duty shall be liable to the same deductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are abolished; and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the articles now exempted by the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, shall also be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: bleached and unbleached linens, table linens, linen napkins, and linen cambrics, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, except sewing silk.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the following articles shall be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: indigo, quicksilver, sulphur, crude salt petre, grind stones, refined borax, emory; opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, tumeric, woad or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, cocculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, ox horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except alum, copperas, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aqua fortis and tartaric acids, and all imposts on which the first section of this act may operate, and all articles now admitted to entry free of duty, or paying a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem before the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem, as shall be provided for by law.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be so constructed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law; nor to prevent the passage of any act prior to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rate of duties on articles which by the aforesaid act of fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are subject to a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.

Shocking Accident.—Died, at Ballston, on the 14th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Brewer, daughter of Mr. John Earls of Halfmoon, aged 34. The circumstances attending this melancholy case are of the most appalling character. On the Friday preceding her death, and on the second day after the birth of a child, she arose from her bed, dressed herself in cotton, and went to the fireplace; by some means her clothes caught the flame, which she attempted to extinguish, but without effect; she then fled to the bed, and wrapped herself in the clothes before she could arrest its progress. In this situation she remained for some time, without any assistance, there being no one present except a girl 5 years old. She was so badly burned, that the skin peeled from her flesh; yet in this excruciating situation she continued for six days.—*Ballston Spa Gazette.*

Singular Occurrence.—The following singular occurred in Madison, Me. about three weeks since. Mr. Benjamin Smith had a place on his farm where he baited foxes. One morning he started for this purpose, when he discovered a large animal near the fox bait. He at first took it for a large dog, but a shift of position satisfied him that it was an enormous black Wolf, whereupon he discharged his gun at him. Immediately the wolf fell and appeared as if dead; which Mr. Smith supposed to be the case and advanced towards him. When he had approached within ten or fifteen feet the wolf sprang upon him, seizing him by the leg. Immediately a struggle commenced, the wolf still while retaining his grip upon Mr. Smith's leg. At length Mr. S. succeeded in throwing the wolf upon his side, and holding him in this position he got out his jack knife and plunged it into the throat of his ferocious assailant, who continued his hold upon Mr. S's leg, until he bled to death. Mr. S. received a very little injury, his boot protecting his leg from the teeth of the wolf. The wolf was full grown and very large, measuring nearly five feet from snout to tail.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A gentleman who has given much time to the consideration of imprisonment for debt, and the collection of facts relating thereto, has furnished us with the subjoined statement. The suffering attendant on this mode of proceeding can only be known to those who take pains to enquire closely into the operation. It is an aggregate of evil which all must deplore; and to increase the cause for lamentation, it appears that 12 of the sufferers were incarcerated for *trifling* sums.

"—a trifling sum of misery
Now added to the foot of the account."

But we give the tabular statement:—

Imprisonment for small debts, say less than $5 33⅓, in the debtor's apartment of the city and county of Philadelphia, between the 1st of December 1829, and the 1st Dec. 1830.

Number of cases,	423	
Time—months,	12	
Total debts,	$1488	18
Total days of confinement,	3223	
Number of debts paid,	68	
Amount of debts paid,	$160	68
Amount of days of confinement previously suffered,	914	

Of the 68 persons imprisoned who paid their debts, 13 were for sums under $1, amounting to $25, after suffering about 28 days of confinement.

Highway Robbery.—A gentleman named Charles Dover, passing through Canal street, on Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, was met by three men near the corner of Chapel street, one of whom knocked him down and attempted to take the watch from his pocket. In the struggle which ensued the swivel broke, and the fellow was making off with the chain and seal, but was stopped, and held until the watchman came up. The two others fled, one taking the gentleman's hat, but this latter came to the Police office the next morning to see how his comrade would fare, and was recognized and arrested.—*N. Y. Stand.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Emigration from South Carolina.—The Augusta North American Gazette, gives the following account of the emigration from South Carolina, in consequence of the alarm and uneasiness arising from the disturbed condition of the State; the account is probably somewhat exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that the population of South Carolina has diminished very materially, within the last six months; there can be no doubt either as to the cause of the decrease.

"Since the passage of the Nullification Ordinance in November last, some intelligent individuals in South Carolina, estimated, some time ago, that between thirty and forty thousand persons have left the State, and have gone to settle in places where the "value of the Union is understood—where its blessings are appreciated, and its protection peaceably enjoyed. A gentleman from the westward observed a day or two since, that three hundred families from South Carolina had crossed one ferry on Flint river in ten days.

How certain leading men in Carolina, who have been instrumental in bringing that State to its present condition, will ever make atonement to their fellow-citizens for the mischief they have already done, is what we pretend not to calculate—how they can make amends for the still greater mischief they may yet accomplish, must be left to time to determine. But that the people have no cause to be grateful for their services, is too evident, we believe, to be questioned. Our best wishes are sincerely and ardently indulged that the State may be rescued from its present difficulties, in some way by which its best interests may be preserved, its prosperity promoted, and the energy and dignity of the National Government be sustained, in a way that shall secure it the affectionate support and the increased confidence, both of South Carolina and all the other States."

Columbia, S. C. Feb. 12, 1833.

"Nullification is asleep,—never to awake we trust, until the day of resurrection. It is not so much as named among us."

The above is extracted from a letter to a highly respectable house in this city.

The French are sending, with all despatch, three of their largest vessels of war to Hayti, where every thing is tranquil. England is fitting out an expedition of vessels and troops for Bermuda and Jamaica. I suspect that nullification is only *playing 'possum* until these forces arrive on *our coast*. Our government it is hoped are wide awake.

Twenty-eight of the principal wholesale merchants of King street, Charleston, have issued a circular, assuring their customers that they intend to pursue their business as usual at that place, unless prevented by causes not now anticipated. They say: "We are and will be prepared to meet the demands of our customers, as fully and as satisfactorily as heretofore, and respectfully invite them to visit this city, with confidence in our ability and disposition to promote their interests."

We have the Charleston Mercury of the 20th.—Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill had reached that city. The Mercury says of it:—"The Bill is not so favourable to the South as we had a right to demand. The process of relief is too tardy; but we prefer it to the proposition which it will be seen was made by Mr. Drayton in the House, which expressly recognizes the discrimination between protected and unprotected articles."

We learn says the Charleston Patriot of the 14th ult. that a conflict of a serious character, arising out of the unhappy difference which divide and distract the State, has taken place in Barnwell district. We have not been able to ascertain particulars. Report, however, says that two lives, one on each side, were lost, and that weapons of a deadly character were employed, which has produced other serious mischief.

Ex-Governor Hamilton, President of the Convention of the people of South Carolina, has issued his proclamation, calling together the said Convention, to re-assemble at Columbia, at noon of the second Monday of March next.

There has been a serious and disastrous fire at Charleston. Between thirty and forty buildings were destroyed. They must have been small ones, however, as the whole amount of loss is estimated at $30,000.

No less than *eight hundred and ninety-four* military commissions have been issued from the office of the Secretary of State of South Carolina, since the 10th December last—say in sixty days. The Secretary charges the state eighty-six cents each.

A DIALOGUE.

Mr. Calhoun—"Nullification is vexation."
Governor Hayne—"Division is as bad."
Mr. McDuffie—"The rule of three doth puzzle me."
Mr. Hamilton—"And practice makes me mad."

The Charleston Mercury of the 19th inst. says:—"We learn at second hand from a gentleman who was on the spot, that a late unfortunate occurrence at Barnwell was not, as has been reported in Charleston, an affray between the political parties. The facts are these. A quarrel arose between four individuals, two of each party—and a fight ensued between them, in which dirks and sword canes were used—and one of the Union men was badly, but not dangerously wounded in the neck, and the other in the body seriously, and it is feared mortally. A number of persons being present, the excitement occasioned by the occurrence had nearly produced a general fight between the two political parties, but it was fortunately prevented by the interposition of some gentlemen of influence who were present. We have not heard whether the quarrel originated in politics or not."

THE POOR ACTRESS.

The Albany Evening Journal contains a letter from a Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton, addressed to Mr. Duffy, the Manager of the Albany Theatre, which, if true, must excite much sympathy in the minds of the people of Albany. The burden of the poor lady's story is, that she came to Albany from Philadelphia, on an engagement with Mr. Duffy, to play in tragedy—paying her own expenses and exhausting her means by the journey. After her arrival, the manager delayed employing her, for two or three weeks, under various pretexts—giving his fair promises each day, that as soon as Mr. Forrest arrived, he would employ her, &c. At the end of two weeks—but we must quote the distressed lady's own words:

"At the end of the two weeks my landlord became concerned about his bill. As I had frankly told him of my disappointment, he called on you, and you told him that you had not engaged me to come from Philadelphia. He then claimed my trunk and clothes, and requested me to take other lodgings. I tried several days to find a person who would be willing to take a stranger to board, without money, trunk, or clothes, but in vain. I then knew not what to do, and must say, that I never found myself in so distressed a situation before in my life.

I wept myself sick, and for the first time regretted that the laws of my country were such that I could not be imprisoned for debt, for then I might be provided with a shelter, and a common jail would be preferable to the open street. I then thought, sir, of applying to yourself for relief, but reason answered, if he has no honor, he has no humanity. I then addressed a note to Mr. Forrest, entreating him, for mercy's sake, to lend me money to return to my friends, but he deigned no reply. Dinner time came, but my dinner did not come. No matter, I had grieved away my appetite. Night came—I asked the servant to bring me a little tea and bread, for I was faint. She looked pitiful on me and said, I will, if you will not let the landlord know it, but he has forbid it. You are kind, said I, Mary, but I cannot *steal* my landlord's food. I went to see him. I asked him if he would allow me to have some tea, no, was the reply; you cannot have one mouthful more of food in my house; and as he had already threatened to push me into the street if I did not go, I put on my cloak—went in the dark—called on a young gentleman whom I had known some seven or eight years ago in Vermont, he being the only person in Albany whom I before had any knowledge of. I must own, that when I opened the shop door, I trembled for fear that his charity might not extend so far as my singular necessities. But I shall do him small justice in saying, that before my story was half finished, his pocket book lay open on the counter, and he begged me make free use of its contents, to relieve my present sufferings. I do so, and paid my board one week in advance, at a cheap boarding house, where I went to bed in an open room—the cold wind whistling around my head kept me awake, to think of my dear absent children, my distant friends, and of the treatment of my employer."

The letter is nearly a column long, and enters into a variety of particulars, which it is needless for us to repeat. The cause of the neglect and harsh treatment which she received, as we learn from her tale of woe, is that her character had been traduced, and she basely represented as an impostor, for the purpose of obtaining the situation she was to fill for another member of the profession. She now appeals to Mr. Duffy to pay her back the money she has expended to comply with her engagement with him, that she may be enabled to return to her home and her children. Our principal design in noticing the subject, is to hold up the unfeeling conduct of the Albany landlord, whoever he may be, to the public detestation. If the story is true, his conduct was not merely cold and unfeeling—it was brutal. True, the lady was a poor player—but she was a woman; and no man of feeling would have treated a dog with such barbarity.—*New York Commercial.*

Mr. John Widemouth, one of the proprietors of the line of Stages between Mount Holly, N. J. and Philadelphia, has driven the whole line both to and from that city daily, (excepting Sundays) for the last 22 years. The distance is 18 miles. The aggregate is more than equivalent to *five times round the globe!* It is not unlikely he can give the genealogy of every rut, mud-hole, or quagmire on the road, to its fortieth generation. If all New Jersey drivers be like him, then will we add the state in our challenge, for he is the best we have ever rode with.

Accidents.—On Sunday evening, about six o'clock P. M., Mr. Rasco and another gentleman were driving in a cariole, in the Quebec suburbs: the reins broke, and the two gentlemen jumped out, and extricated themselves from the cariole. The horse proceeded on at a furious rate until opposite Mr. Drew's house, when the vehicle came in contact with Pierre Bertra, and the shaft entered the body of the unfortunate man, opposite the heart, and he expired almost instantaneously.—*Montreal Vindicator.*

On Saturday last, Amos Sayers, son of Mr. Ezra Sayers, of this village, was run over by a sleigh loaded with plaster and killed. A number of teams were in company, and the unfortunate boy was "catching a ride" with the forward one. He jumped off, the runner of the sleigh following passed over his breast, and he died instantly.—*Salem (N. Y.) Post.*

On Friday evening, James Inglesby fell from the loft of Mr. Dutcher's carriage house in South Pearl street, and was instantly killed.

The dwelling, barn, and out house of Mrs. Pollard, of Gerrard Co. (Ky.) were recently destroyed by fire, in which her three daughters perished.

Boston, February 18.

Remarkable Suicide.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, soon after the lad opened the store of Samuel Bradlee & Son, Washington street, he found in the first chamber, the bodies of John B. Carter, aged 23, and Mary Bradlee, aged about 19, suspended by a silk handkerchief from a rope which formerly supported a scale beam. The bodies were cold, their hands clasped, and their faces and lips in contact. They had stood facing each other one upon two shopsteps, the other upon a box, placed in a chair.

Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee were engaged to be married to each other, with the approbation and consent of their several parents. During the autumn of 1831, Mr. C. who had long kept in the store of Mr. Bradlee, went to New Orleans, to do business there, and Mr. B. having the misfortune to lose his son, his junior partner wrote to Mr. Carter, as his future son-in-law, that if his prospects were not very good, he would like to have him return to Boston, and assist him in his business. Mr. C. returned last autumn, and entered the store of Mr. B. accordingly. During the present winter, Mr. Bradlee proposed to sell out his stock to Mr. Carter; but no definite arrangement was concluded between them; owing to their not precisely agreeing upon the terms, although no unkind words or feelings resulted from the transaction. Mr. C. remarked to Mr. B. about this time, that if he did not purchase the stock, he should be married and go to New Orleans to commence business. Mr. Bradlee remonstrated against his doing so, in consequence of the feeble health of his daughter, and expressed the same aversion that any father would, at having his daughter reside so far from home, and in an unhealthy climate. But no interruption of the kindest feelings towards each other were excited. At this time, also, Miss Bradlee expressed to the father of Mr. Carter, that they proposed being married, and going to New Orleans, when the latter expressed his disapprobation of so doing, until his son should be established in business there.

The last time they were seen together, previous to the discovery of their bodies, was when crossing Summer street, apparently to attend Trinity Church where the family of Mr. C. attended public worship. No apprehension was felt on account of this absence from each other's homes, as Miss B. not unfrequently visited and sometimes slept at the house of Mr. Carter's father, and it was thought Mr. C. might have remained at Mr. B's house. Mr. Carter stepped into the apothecary shop of Mr. Smith, two doors from Mr. Bradlee's shop about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening; but remained there but a few minutes.

Four letters were left by them; two in Miss B's dressing room, one of which was written by herself; and two were in the room where their bodies were found. These letters were admitted to the coroner's jury, but contained nothing which could throw any light upon the transaction, except that the act was voluntary with both, and deliberately resolved upon. They did not, (as indeed the case could not justify their so doing) convey the slightest reproach to their parents; but bade them adieu, in terms like those of affectionate children upon their death bed.

Miss Bradlee was of a mild, dutiful and affectionate disposition, nor, so far as we can learn, of a romantic turn of mind. Mr. Carter was of a pleasant disposition, honest, and honorable in his dealings, but somewhat remarkable for eccentricity in his manners, and conversation. Their parents are among our best and most esteemed citizens, and the consternation which the strange calamity which has befallen them excited in this community was great in the extreme. Most of the forenoon, a great crowd was assembled in front of the store where the coroner's inquest was held.

Mr. Bradlee has been singularly afflicted within a few years past. Two summers since whilst his son, a fine boy of 12 years old, was taking an excursion with his mother in the country, the tire of the wheel burst as he was looking out of the stage coach window, struck him on the head and caused his death in a few hours. During the last summer, when Mr. B. was just recovering from a long and severe illness, he was called upon to part with his son, and partner in business.

The Atlas adds: A coroner's jury was immediately summoned and an inquest held upon the bodies of the deceased. Their verdict was, that they came to their death by hanging themselves by the neck, by mutual agreement.

Extracts from late Foreign Papers.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

We learn by the ship American, which arrived at New York from Constantinople, that Capt. Mathews, on going up the Archipelago, in the middle of November, passed through the Egyptian fleet, consisting of 25 sail, in pursuit of the Turkish, consisting of 40. The latter came to anchor at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and illuminated the whole squadron, presenting a sublime appearance. At the time of the sailing of the American, 9th December, it was the general opinion that unless the Grand Sultan received assistance in men and money from the European governments, he would be obliged to yield to the Pacha of Egypt, and retire into Asia.

The plague had raged violently for about three weeks, during which time about 17,000 persons had died. When Capt. M. sailed it had hardly subsided.

About 500 men had been employed under Mr. Eckford at the Sultan's navy yard. Mr. E. had raised the wages of the workmen from 10 to 60 cents per diem, and his death caused deep sorrow among them.

Mr. Eckford had completed the building of a splendid cutter for the Sultan, which outstripped all the Turkish vessels in sailing. He had, at the time of his decease, on the stocks, a frigate and a smaller vessel for the navy of the Sultan.

The splendid corvette in which Mr. Eckford sailed, and which was built by him in this city, in 1831, was sold to the Sultan for the sum of 2,700,000 piastres, or about $140,000. This corvette was the fastest ship in the fleet, and was able to beat up the Dardanelles, while the rest of the squadron were obliged to be at anchor.

Mr. Eckford's illness was an inflammation of the brain, of a fortnight's continuance. The Sultan estimated his character and talents so highly, that he frequently entered into familiar conversation with him, a condescension which he extended to no other foreigner in his dominions.

The following sad picture of humble labor in England, one among thousands of similar cases, is copied from "Minutes of the evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons, that has been engaged in the consideration of a bill for the regulation of factories, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the work people:"—

Elizabeth Bentley, a girl of 23 years old, deposed that she had been working in a flax mill for 15 years; the hours of labor during six months of the year were from 6 in the morning till 9 at night, and during the remaining six, from 6 in the morning to 7 at night, with an allowance of 40 minutes for dinner; when the work was bad, they had no time to eat at all, but were obliged to take their allowance of food with them when they went home at night; if they did not, the overseer gave it to his hogs; the work they performed was of such a nature as to keep them constantly on their feet, and if from fatigue they flagged a little, they were strapped severely. In the carding room, the dust flew about so thickly that they often could not see each other; the dust got upon her lungs, and so reduced her health, that, although a strong girl when she commenced working, she "pulled the bones out of their places," when she pulled down the baskets; fresh hands were constantly brought in to supply the places of such as were taken sick; in the winter as well as the summer, the windows were constantly kept open, and the girls often caught severe colds; she lived two miles from the mill, and if from any cause she came to her work behind time in the morning, an hour's pay was deducted from her wages for every half hour of the delay, and so in proportion for other spaces of time; in order to be at her work in time, she was obliged to get up at 3 in the morning; when she commenced working she was "as straight a little girl as ever walked," but in consequence of the excessive labor, she had become much deformed; during part of her time she worked at "wet spinning," which was dreadfully uncomfortable; she had to stand before the frames till her clothes were soaked through, and sometimes, in winter, her clothes had been frozen stiff as she went home; at the time of the examination she was utterly incapable of any exertion; had gone to the poor house, and was supported by the parish; her wages were 5 shillings a week while she was able to work.

The Duchess de Berri.—The French ministry have determined not to bring the Duchess to trial, but continue her as a prisoner until she can procure a guarantee for her future conduct—not to disturb the public peace, and not again to return to France.

Holland and Belgium.—The King of Holland had given no reply to the new propositions made by England and France. The French army was expected to evacuate Belgium, on their return home, by the 10th of Jan. The navigation of the Scheldt had been closed by the Dutch, and the vessels of no nation permitted to enter. The 22 neutral vessels detained at Bath, had been permitted to go to sea. The English and French squadrons remained inactive in the Downs.

British Parliament.—The London Globe of the 6th gives the following official result of the recent elections:

England:	Reformers, 394,	Conservatives,	110.	
Scotland:	Reformers, 44,	Conservatives,	9.	
Ireland:	Reformers, 80,	Conservatives,	25.	
Total,	518		144	

This result shows a proportion of nearly five to one in favor of liberal principles.

Mr. Manners Sutton has accepted the assurance of Ministers that they would exert all their influence to insure his re-election as Speaker of the House of Commons.

A story is current in Chichester of a dignitary of the church complaining to his bishop that he could not live upon his income (nearly 1000l. a year.) His lordship is reported to have said, 'You had better be quiet; it is possible you will be compelled ere long, to live upon a much smaller sum.'—*Brighton Guardian.*

The Journal de la Corse announces the death of the celebrated bandit Ricciardi, who during so long a period had spread terror round Zalana. Pursued by a detachment of Voltigeurs, he fell beneath the swords of two of them, who overtook him, after a desperate resistance.

The last London Times states that *Joseph Bonaparte* has been intriguing for the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty in France; and allusion is made to a memorial said to have been presented in his name, in the Chamber of Deputies. The French papers make no mention of it.

A late London paper observes, that Mr. Price, the American Manager, is now occupied making his engagements in this country for his Theatres in the United States. While the stage is too much neglected here, it flourishes in an unprecedented degree in America.

Cotton Manufactures.—This amazing manufacture says the Glasgow Chronicle, continues to increase. The reduction of the profits has sharpened the wits of the manufacturers, and men, women and children, as well as mechanics, throw off an increasing quantity of work. We perceive, from the evidence on the factory bill, that the weekly quantity now spun by one spindle is 21 hanks of No. 40 a week. The cotton spun in Great Britain last year, amounted to about 250,000,000. Of this vast quantity, a tenth was spun in Scotland. The United States supply three-fourths of the consumption, or 210,000,000. The West Indies, about 20,000,000. The West Indies 1,600,000 only. All the cotton, except the growth of the East and West Indies, pays a duty of 5-8 per lb. this duty would last year exceed 600,000l.; and would be as nearly as possible 10 per cent. on the return of cotton in hotel. Lord Althorp must have a very high idea of his countrymen's merit, when he supposes that they are able to meet the competition of the foreigner, not only when they pay double the price for every thing they eat or drink, but are subjected to a direct tax on the raw material of 10 per cent.

Ecclesiastical Antiquities at Jerusalem.—A curious instance was related to us of the uncertainty of regarding too highly many of the spots pointed out as sacred, by a gentleman whose travels brought him to the city about this time. He had gone to the summit of Calvary; and his mind being deeply affected with the solemnity of the scene, he knelt down, where the hole of the true cross was pointed out to him, and though no worshipper of that, yet it served to bring vividly to remembrance all that had passed around. But in the midst of his beautiful reverie and blissful feelings, he was suddenly startled by the guide Antonio clapping him on the shoulder, with "Signor, Signor, this is not the true hole, it is farther on." In an instant every solemn feeling was put to flight, and the charm irreparably broken.—[*Letters from the East, in N. Monthly Magazine.*

Good Management.—Sir Robert Walpole once wishing to carry a question in the House of Lords, and not being sure of some of the bishops, prevailed upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to stay at home for two or three days. In the meantime Sir Robert circulated a report that his grace was dangerously ill. On the day of meeting the House was remarkably crowded with lawn sleeves, not one of whom voted against ministers.

A singularly curious work, being an account of the British Island, prior to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Brahmins of Benares. In this valuable treasure of antiquity, Britain is called by a name which signifies the Holy Land, the Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names similar to the present one; and Stonehenge is described as a grand Hindoo Temple. The Asiatic Society of Calcutta are said to be preparing for publication a translation of this interesting manuscript.

In the parish Register of Glammis, Scotland, June 1676, is recorded, "Nae preaching here this lords day, the Minister being at Gortachy burning a witch."

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl fresh from wagons,			$5 00
RYE	do.	do.	3 50
WHEAT, per bushel,			1 08
RYE	do.		80
CORN, per bushel,			60
CLOVER SEED, per bushel,			6
TIMOTHY SEED,	do.		4 00
HERD	do.	do.	none
BARLEY, Good,		do.	75
FLAXSEED,		do.	1 65
OATS, from wagons,		do.	35
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.			28
Do.	do.	do. in bbls.	29
COTTON, per lb.			11
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.			11
EGGS, per dozen,			10
SALT, Ground, per bushel,			50
do. fine	do.		50
LARD, per lb. Western,			8
TALLOW, do.			8½
FRESH BEEF,			10
HAMS, Western, per lb.			9
BACON,	do.	do.	6
BEESWAX,		do.	19
LINSEED OIL,		do.	90
FEATHERS,		do.	40
COMMON WOOL, washed,			22 to 31
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.			17 to 18
LEATHER, SOLE,			23 to 25
LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.			$15 to 20
Yellow Pine,			13 to 16
Oak, joice,			11 to 12
Hemlock, do.			6 to 7
Shingles,			16 to 20

Extract from the Sales of Public Stock, in this City,

DURING THE PAST WEEK.

				Par Price.
$7200	Pennsylvania Fives redeem'ble in	1854 at 113		100
4900	Lehigh Sixes,	do.	1839 at 106	100
1400	do.	do.	1834 at 102	100
2 shares	Bank of the United States,		163	100
6 do.	do.		106	100
6 do.	Farmers and Mechanics Bank,		66½	50
6 do.	Commercial Bank,		65	50
41 do.	Girard Bank,		54½	45
20 do.	do.		54½	45
21 do.	do.		55	45
30 do.	Western Bank,		52½	40
6 do.	Bank of Penn Township		05	40
10 do.	Moyamensing Bank		25	10
2 do.	Ches. & Del. Canal		100	200
30 do.	North American Coal,		90½	25
10 do.	Baltimore People's Line Steamboat		10	20

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1833.

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Sylvanus Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4½ South Third street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1833.

	Per cent dis.		Per cent dis.
Banks in MAINE,	1	Except city bank,	unc.
Except Bath bank, Castine, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebeck, Passamaquody, and Wiscasset,	no sale	J. J. Cohen, jr. & Bro. bk	par
		Evan Poultney's,	1
		Easton,	do.
		Fredericktown,	do.
N. HAMPSHIRE,	1	Hagerstown,	do.
VERMONT,	1	Westminster,	do.
Except St. Albans,	unc.	Susquehanna Bridge,	do.
MASSACHUSETTS,	1	Salisbury,	1
Except Berkshire bank, Farmers bank, Belcherstown,	no sale	Broken banks, various prices.	
Farmers bank, Boston,	fraud	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Grey Lock bank,	do.	Washington,	1
Exeter bank, Salem,	10	Georgetown,	do.
Phenix bank, Nantucket,	do.	Except bank of Columb.	25
Sutton bank,	do.	Alexandria,	1
RHODE ISLAND,	1	Mechanics Bank	broken.
Except Burrillville bank, Farm. Ex. bk Glo'ster, Farm. and Mechanics bk. Pawtucket,	no sale	Franklin bank, Merchants do.	no sale.
	unc.	VIRGINIA.	
Eag. bank at Newport,	fraud	Bank of Va. & branches,	1
Franklin bk Providence,	do.	Farmers' bk. & branches	do.
CONNECTICUT,	1	Valley bk. and branches,	1½
Except Derby bank, & Eagle bank, N. H.	no sale	Ft. Br. at Romney,	1
Bridgeport Man. Co.	fraud	Wheeling,	3½
NEW YORK.		Broken banks,	no sale.
New York city	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Except Franklin bank,	90	State bk. and branches,	2½
J. Barker's notes	unc.	Cape Fear,	do.
Franklin Man. co.	[illegible]	Newbern,	do.
Marine Man. co.	[illegible]	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Agency & Exchange bk	fr'd	Charleston banks,	2½
Chartered bank,	do.	Bank of Cheraw, Hamburg,	brk.
Commercial bank,	do.	GEORGIA.	
Mer. & Mechs Ex. co.	do.	State bk. and branches,	3½
Country banks,	1	Savannah banks,	do.
Except b'k of Columbia, Gr. county, Hudson, Middle District, Plattsburgh, Niagara, Wash. and Warren, Wash. Man. co.	broken	Augusta,	do.
		Darien & brs.	[illegible]
		Central bk at Milledev.	do.
		Columbus bks.	do.
		Macon	broken
		Augusta Bridge Co.	no sale
		OHIO.	
Clinton Man. co.	fraud	Com. bk Cincinnati,	[illegible]
Delaware co. bk	do.	Chilicothe,	do.
Exch. bk Poughkeepsie,	do.	Marietta,	do.
Potsdam Man. co.	do.	Fms. & Mcs. bk Steubenville	do.
NEW JERSEY.		Frank. of Colum.	do.
State bank at Camden,	par	Lancaster,	do.
Cumberland at Bridgeton	do.	Mount Pleasant,	do.
Mount Holly,	do.	St. Clairsville,	do.
Trenton banking co.	do.	Western Reserve,	do.
Salem banking co.	par a 1	Urbana,	3
All other banks,	[illegible]	Canton,	3
Except New Hope, Franklin bank, J. C. [illegible] Hoboken Banking & Gr. Co. Jersey City bank, Monmouth bank, N.J. man. co. Protection & Lombard, Salem and Phil. man. co. State bank at Trenton	broken	Dayton,	1
		Geauga,	[illegible]
		Xenia,	do.
		Bank of Zanesville,	3
		Muskingum,	3
		Broken banks,	var. prices.
		KENTUCKY.	
		Bk of Ken. and branches,	2½
		Commonwealth,	25
PENNSYLVANIA.		TENNESSEE.	
Philadelphia banks,	par	State bk. and branches,	3½
Germantown,	do.	Yeatman, Woods & Co.	do.
Del. co. at Chester,	do.	Broken banks,	var. prices.
Chester co. at W. Chester	do.	ALABAMA.	
Montgomery co.	do.	Mobile,	3½
Farm. bank Bucks co.	do.	State bk. at Cahawba,	3a10
Do. Reading,	do.	Do. at Tuscaloosa,	3a10
Easton, Northampton,	do.	P. & Merch. Huntsville	brk.
Lancaster, Lebanon,	do.	Tombeckbe, St. Stevens,	do.
Harrisburg, Carlisle,	do.	MISSISSIPPI & LOUISI'A.	
Columbia Bridge,	do.	State bank at Natchez,	5a6
Northumberland,	do.	Planters bk. Natchez,	unc.
Miners' bk. at Pottsville,	do.	New Orleans,	3½
Wyoming bk. Wilkesbarre	do.	FLORIDA.	
York, Gettysburg,	1½	Bank of Florida, Tal.	unc.
Chambersburg,	[illegible]	Do. West do. Marianna,	unc.
Brownsville,	[illegible]	INDIANA, ILLINOIS, AND MISSOURI.	
Erie,	1½a1¾		No sale.
New Hope,	1½a1¾	MICHIGAN.	
Greensburg,	[illegible]	Bank of Michigan, Det.	10
Juniata,	4a5	Farm. & Mech. bk. do.	do.
Other broken banks various prices.		Detroit bank,	broken.
DELAWARE.		Bank of Monroe,	do.
Bank of Delaware,	1½	CANADA, &c.	
Farmers' bank,	do.	Quebec bank,	5a6
Wilmington and Bran.	do.	Bank of Montreal,	do.
Smyrna,	do.	Bank of Canada at do.	do.
Commercial bank, do.	[illegible]	Bk of U. Canada at York	do.
Laurel bank,	broken	Unchartered do. at Kingston.	broken
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore banks,	[illegible]		

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days,	[illegible]
do. Paris, do.	[illegible]
do. Amsterdam,	[illegible]
do. Hamburg,	[illegible]
do. Bremen,	[illegible]
Spanish doubloons,	[illegible]
Patriot do.	[illegible]
Sovereigns,	[illegible]
Guineas,	[illegible]
Napoleons,	[illegible]
Louisdors,	[illegible]
Ten guilder pieces,	[illegible]
American Gold,	[illegible]
Portuguese and light English gold,	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars,	[illegible]
German crowns,	[illegible]
Francs,	[illegible]
Do. half do.	[illegible]
Five franc pieces,	[illegible]
Head pistareens,	[illegible]
Plain do.	[illegible]
English Silver,	[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA
Saturday, March 2, 1833.

IT Mr. T. W. STOCKDALE, *of Russellville, Kentucky, is no longer the agent for the Saturday Evening Post, Casket, or Journal of Health. Subscribers are cautioned not to pay him any money on account of the publisher.*

The article inserted in to-day's paper, signed "Philadelphia," is paid for as an advertisement, as also was that of A Friend to Truth, which appeared in reply. No consideration but a belief that a party when attacked has a right to reply, would have induced us to continue this or any other article controversy; and with the present article, this dispute, so far as we are concerned, shall end. There are papers devoted to the discussion of religious topics sufficiently, to which, as they are the proper vehicles for the expression of opposing opinions on such subjects, we respectfully refer all who may be desirous of replying to either of the above named communications.

THE PRIZES.

On our outer form to-day, will be found the Tale and Poetry, which were adjudged by the Committee to be the best of those competing for the prizes offered by the editor of the Casket. They will repay the reader for the time occupied in their perusal.

To the gentlemen of this place, SUMMIT at Rome, will present a fine view on his for his door.

MUSICAL LIBRARY.

A plan is nearly perfected in this city for forming a company for the purpose of having printed music, on the terms of subscribing library. It is one of the most desirable institutions; the cost of music to musicians is very great, but by paying three or four dollars per annum, the subscriber can have access to the best music published in this country or Europe.

OUR CLIMATE.—On Sunday last the day was so warm, with a brilliant sun, that it was comfortable to have the windows up, front doors open, &c. The thermometer stood at 65° in the shade, yesterday at the same situation, the mercury had fallen to 17°!! making a sudden change in twelve hours of forty-four degrees! This is the greatest and most sudden change we remember to have noted. Where there is such a climate, the utmost care and caution are necessary, more particularly with those whose duty calls them much abroad. Some of our rheumatic friends felt it sensibly.

RHYME AND REASON.—A subscriber writes as follows—

"Your paper here is all the rage,
As was a'er the mania,
It bids right fair to beat an age,
Except for Malfeasance.

"Just stick and stand by what you say,
Though all else's thick and thin,
Virginia you'll find will always pay
The Post and Bulletin.

"I shall not plague you furthermore,
But wish you heavy luck,
My paper went to Uncle's store,
Now send it on to Buck."

COLD WEATHER.—Last night, says the New York Commercial of Monday, was perhaps the coldest we have had during the winter. The weather had been mild and delightful during the day, and the evening came on gloomily. At a quarter before seven it commenced raining. At nine it blew a hurricane of sleet and wind, and the night was unusually dark. Since that a man was found this morning near the Eagle Tavern, Brooklyn, frozen to death.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT CORNER STONE.

We have no wish to retard the building of a monument to the Father of his Country. The name of Washington, though its lustre can receive no additional brightness from any work of man, should be enriched and preserved by a visible monument of our gratitude: in erecting which, we should show that we appreciate the wonderful character of him whose memorial we intend so much to the standing of our country. But the public should be accurately informed of the state of the fund, and the condition of those funds, as well as the terms on which the money thereafter shall be held. We have been at some pains to ascertain the facts, and proceed to lay them before our readers.

The largest amount of money ever collected is held by the Society of the Cincinnati. It was collected some considerable time back, and amounted, when they received it, to about $60,000. This sum, at six per cent. interest, it now amounts to near $11,500. The Society hold it as a sacred trust, not to be spent till, in their estimation, additional funds shall be collected to complete a monument *such as they shall approve. At present*, therefore, as sufficient is not raised, this large sum is locked up.

The next collection was commenced under favorable auspices, having for its friends some of our most intelligent and influential citizens. It was a state collection, and John Sergeant, we believe, is its treasurer. The sum in his hands, say $3,000, is said not to be at interest.

The next collection was by order of a town meeting. Mr. G. W. Smith has been named to us as one of the treasurers of this fund. The amount of money which has been yet paid in, but according to the best information we can procure, it will not exceed $1,200. That we have an aggregate of $16,000, which is all the funds now available, if even it should be improved by all parties. The universal opinion of those with whom we have conversed, is, that $30,000 would not more than suffice for the erection of a suitable work which would be creditable either to the city or state, or worthy of the man whose name it is to bear.

Under these discouraging circumstances, a young man party, who yet feel deeply interested for the completion of the work, the laying of the corner stone was premature. We agree with them in this, and we do believe the ceremony was accompanied with another powerful effort in the good cause. No such additional effort, that we are aware of, has been made for us since the close of the contest of the twenty-second. This is wrong altogether, and the result must be foreseen. The Committee of Arrangement got up a procession on a liberty way liberty to lay the corner stone in Washington Square, which is thereby greatly inflated, the trees broken, &c.; and here the committee seem disposed, for ought that yet appears, to end their labours. They had liberty from Councils *to lay the corner stone*—they have not yet asked for liberty to erect a monument on it! and of course we have not yet been so favored. They will not ask for this, probably, until they have a sufficient fund. Thus, then, has the late procession been suffered to proceed under the auspices of popular excitement—shall it end here? The corner stone is now deposited, and *covered up!* Is it so to remain, is a question we would have the citizens inquire. It must remain covered, or be raised, a *monument of arm folly*. But this must not be—the citizens should again rally in their strength—collect a sufficient fund, and add to the corner stone already laid, else the time for action will pass by, and half a century must again elapse before the present money can accrue to a sufficient amount.

The speech made on the twenty-second, by David Paul Brown, Esq., contained the following remarks—

"May I not be allowed on an occasion like this, when that you have here assembled upon an occasion so magnificent, to say ever presented by the side of stone, in your and presidents, that you have assembled for the two-fold purpose of perpetuating, by a sculptured monument, the memory of the virtues, principles and examples of your Washington; and at the same time of commemorating your glorious triumph which has arisen from protracted neglect of departed worth, or ancestral ingratitude? Is not this the case? After a century has rolled round since the birth of your hero, and more than half that period has beheld you in the enjoyment of that liberty which he achieved and secured—you come at last to perform a solemn duty to the dead, and to your own and your children's posterity to your countrymen and mankind, that although gratitude may sleep in the tomb, it is not buried for ever!"

Since our remarks on the Washington Monument Corner Stone were in type, we perceive calls in the morning papers to the different wards, to meet and appoint their several collectors.—This is well; let them be active—not time is to be lost; the collectors should be appointed beforehand, and have every thing ready to enter on the 2nd and 3rd of February. They should divide the time in two—but in this case, they will have to and believe the ward has not and will not exist.

As a special meeting of our City Councils, on Tuesday evening last, a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the State Legislature, on the subject of giving up the police system at the juncture of Market and Broad streets for a great depot of merchandize, which may be brought down the Columbia Rail Road. This is a subject on which the citizens will have a word to say.

ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.—A new society has been formed at New Paltz, New York, the members of which pledge themselves not to use tobacco, and a resolution to discontinue its use altogether. About fifty persons enrolled themselves as members. Wonder if they would want a fellow smoke himself out of his own fire-side, and take a pinch out of a friend's nose? We suppose the members.

A musical drama, entitled "Crossing the Delaware," we understand will be produced at the Arch street Theatre, on Tuesday evening next. The music is written by Mr. Hobbett will be spoken on the occasion, by Miss Hallett.

CHARITIES.—A Philadelphia morning paper thus extends his annual account of the charities of that city:

"The Richmond Enquirer, it is intimated in the Richmond Whig, is about to turn against Jackson. It matters very little which way it turns, for it has already out-lived the fame of his early life, and become the most contemptible with every opinion, he controls to paper."

The country papers have their expenses as well as the daily papers. The Susquehanna editor has a flaming notice of his, which no doubt is doing a thriving business—

"By Express!—Our express, which left Millersburg, returned two miles from this place, on Monday last, arrived here early this evening, having gotten out of the journey in a little more than five days! It bring glo news of importance."

INSURANCE CAPITAL.—New York, it is asserted, has but ten marine insurance offices, with a capital of $3,600,000, while Boston has twenty-two, and their united capital is $6,375,000, or nearly double.

TO BUTTER-MAKERS.

A correspondent from Fredericksburg, Va., urgently requests us to furnish a detail of the process of the inside of making butter. We had some thoughts of keeping this matter to ourselves, but if Virginia will not go for the Nullifiers and Bulletin, we, who are good butter manufacturers, will furnish the prescription, we shall have great pleasure in laying it before the public. Should it, however, prove to have an indispensable article, without which no meat is relished; when it is prime it really creates an appetite, at least so says a gourmand at our elbow.

GERMAN BANK NOTES.

The Western Bank of Louisiana is about to issue notes of the denomination of five and ten dollars, with the inscription of which are now before us; the lettering of the bank is in the German language, and the notes are made payable to George Wolf, his name in this note being the fac-simile of his signature in Germany. The five contains on its face a vignette, and the ten has this same number. We have never seen a more splendid specimen of bank note engraving than most two presents illegible.

and arrangement of the embellishments, may be called exquisite; and the engravers, Charles Tappan & Co. have most unmistakably called upon all the resources and powers of their art. The engravings are honorable to the country, and much time and labor must be expended before they are eclipsed.

LIBRARIES OF THE LIBRARY AT LEEDS, AT THE LORD AND LADY THERE.—Two volumes are given under the above title, from the pen of Lord and Lady Nugent—

Those having gained some reputation in the literary world by his "Memorials of Hampden," and "Life of Lord Nugent." Most of these stories are well written; some of them possess great interest, while others are indifferent. We could endeavor to give a specimen of them in our next paper, as a specimen of the whole.

TANNER'S ATTAR.—Number II. of Tanner's superb Atlas is just issued, and maintains the character we have given it. It contains a map of Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, France and Ireland, with plans of the cities of Cincinnati and New Orleans. When five more numbers are issued, the work will be finished.

SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

Some inquiry having been made as to the exact dimensions of the Pennsylvania ship of the line now on the stocks at our Navy Yard, a correspondent of a morning paper has furnished the following—

Dimensions of Ship of the Line Pennsylvania.

	ft. in
Length between the perpendiculars on	210 0
Lower gundeck	240 0
Extreme length aft,	176 0
Length of keel for tonnage,	190 0
Moulded breadth of beam	57 6
do. do. for tonnage,	57 6
do. do. to outside of wale,	57 6
Depth of hold,	23 0
Moulded depth amidships,	21 0
Burthen in tons, 3366. Guns, 140.	

We find the following in one of the New York papers, which we have not seen noticed in those of Philadelphia—

We publish the following from Mr. Ware, as a curiosity.

The following is an estimate of the quantity of mill dock required for the making of one complete set of Navy Yard, by the Hon. Samuel Swartwout, now building, at Philadelphia:

Number of ½ yards for one set of mills, &c.	10,341
Number of ½ yards for Block mills, Awnings,	14,624
	24,965
Size of 1 shrouds,	11 inches.
Main sail,	19 do.
Main mast from step to topsle,	270 feet
Main yard,	110 do.
Topsail yard,	82 do.
Topgall yard and spar,	52 do.
Royal yard and spar,	30 do.
Sheet to schoot,	19,000 lbs.
Sheet cables,	10,000 lbs.
Main topsail contains	1,521 yds.

By C. WARE, his stalmaker in the U. S. Navy.

We had a visitation on day this week, from that right wicked and terrible thing, a fire! Between the dairy in our setting mittin fires, would, if the worstines had been so disposed, have proved a conflagration, as it was a fit pabbum for his fury. We read the "fine," and are therefore free from military service, engine, but we had been of the society of Friends, almost for its political existence, and for a great portion of its social existence, and for a great portion of its religious existence, we have to plead "conscientious scruples" against the use of the "Firelocust," with sweet flowers, or "Fire-bush," with scarlet berries, or "Fire-weed," with purple spikes, or "Fire-pink," with crimson flowers, or "Fire-tree," with scarlet seed of "the Firebrand

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity!
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

Our Sunday we when all was still,
Save but the whistling wing-prest-will;
Jack left he home to change his shirt
To meet his sweet-heart with a smirk.

Now she was very fond, I know,
And highly pleased to Jack to find
A clean on too, and then some,
A thought to vide, in her mind.

She sighed to all Jack's kind remarks,
As rolling with her body on her arm;
But Jack was wise to other sparks,
And thought as much would do no harm.

And thus the evening past away,
Jack and her words, but all the same;
Jack's tongue no rest had he not on,
And let his sweet-heart all alone.

As on he home Jack he wright,
"Here am I late," he sighed to say;
I'll be a better boy from Sunday night,"
Will you, says I, and so will I."

A FAULT OF A PREACHER.—At an association in olden time which it was customary to use even more "plainness of speech" than is usual at the present day, as the following anecdote proves, that respective a young and zealous brother—Where an eye O Lord upon your poor Osborn—then knowest his faults. Don knowest he will take a bestie to knock down a fly, when a few—the would answer just as well.

A clergyman, not quite a hundred miles from Edinburgh preached a most edifying discourse on "Come and draw water out of the well of salvation, without money and without price." On the following week some of his parishioners took the liberty of drawing water from a very fine spring well in the parson's garden, at which the learned divine was not a little excited. Being reminded by the intruder, of the text and sermon, the reverend gentleman replied that "he never drew as much water as he like from the wells of salvation, but if you came to the manse, and take my water, I'll send a bullet through you."

ANECDOTE OF THE REV. ROBERT HALL.—This celebrated preacher, and rather unsocial than reserved, retired, retiring, and rather unsocial than otherwise, and withal a little irritable, was easy and playful in his conversation with such persons as had the privilege of his friendship, and when among them, affected no singularity of character. On one occasion he was rebuked by a fellow preacher more precise than himself, for his levity of his conversation—"Brother Hall, I am surprised at you so frivolous after delivering so serious a discourse." "Brother," he replied, "I keep my sorsene for the fireside, while you publish your treats in the pulpit."

TABLES TURNED OR THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING A GOOD CHARACTER.—It has hitherto been customary for persons who were about to take a servant to make enquiries to enquire into their character, or to require a recommendation. But it is as it, here about to be the case that we should the fashion change as well as others? A few weeks since, a respectable looking gentleman of this city, who had for some time been unable to find a girl to do the work in the family, last length were so fortunate as to engage an honest Irish lassie. The girl giving good satisfaction for a few days, the master was about to ask her whether she should stay with them. O, said she, ask your self, for I should like to stay with you while, for I have heard a good character of you."—Portland Courier.

SAD SIGHT OF A QUARKSPED.—The Thomastown Journal states that a pig weighing about eighty, attempted to cross Mill River on the ice; after proceeding on a few yards, it broke in and fell through, when instead of drowning, he very deliberately commenced swimming about, and rose in a straight line for the shore he was seeking. The ice was about an inch thick, and quite transparent, all his motions could be observed, and in this manner he swam to the shore, four rods, and when arrived there, he walked out on the bottom and with his back burst up through the ice, and got out without the slightest trouble.

CURE FOR THE LAST FEVER.—The following amusing extract is taken from an old Book on Physic, entitled "The Family Physician, by the Ancient Doctors, Dispyche Doctoure, an English man, anno, 1550":

"The 1st chapter doth show of an evyll fever the which doth combat young persons, named the fever hardan lasty fever. I have seen many fevers; I had almost forgotten the fever burden, with which many young men, and women, both maydens and other younge persons, doe sore infection now-a-days. The cause of this infirmoire: This fever doth come naturally of a filthy and evil stuffed bringing up. If it do come by nature, then the fever is incurable, for it is bred in the cost of the flesh that is bred in the bone. If it come by slothfull living it may be cured by diligent labor. A remedy: There is nothing for the fever burden, as a suggestion handsome that is to say take a stick of a yard long, of hollo and more, and let it be as great as a man's finger, and with it scourge the body of the patient well, morning and evening, and do this 21 days; and if this fever will not away with this scourge, let them be aware of waggings on the gallows; and bidde them adieu, and their medicine, labbourers in their potage."

ANTIQUITY.—An ink was recently falled, (says a Pennsylvania paper,) on the north side of Muney Mountain, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, which was found, upon counting the growths, to be 400 years old. It had been marked by a cutting instrument 300 years ago, the age of the tree being about 60 years. The instrument used in cutting these marks was probably a hard stone carved or ground into a shape bearing some resemblance to an axe, and a much smaller in size. It is added that the marks are of such a nature as to leave no doubt that they were produced by such a cause.

CURIOUS BREED OF HORSES.—There is a singular breed breed of horses found among these mountains, very diminutive in size, commonly formed like ponies, but rather resembling exact horses in symmetry of form, have large shaggy manes, very rough coats, and thick fetlocks covered with long hair. They are very docile, and horses there hands ever paired; so that the horse part propels forward, in some instances, to nearly a load in length. They are very animated, most awkward appearance, and suggest the idea of people walking in their sleep, and notwithstanding the apparent encumbrance, they are very sure footed, rattle along with a speed equal to mules on hard rocky roads.—[Cosmopolite and Cruzan in Francesia.]

What is a Quiz? It is a thing plucked from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

PICTURE OF SOME OF A TRAVELLER.—Boys become at a young age, fond of driving drives, fell trees, build houses, go to market, get in harvest, and kill dogs, before they enter upon their apprenticeship. Every boy is born a backwoodsman a treasure, for they all labor in some way or other. They are born to the axe, cutting wood, digging cornfields and mowing hay. Instead of being idle, they are always often lead the field in the heat of the day. All barney creatures work—there is no idleness—no time for introspection or much reflection. Individuals cannot live in such a community; it is a degraded and unfortunate life for any people to congregate, if he is rich. No one can fail to get a living here with ordinary industry and common sense. There are no paupers. Cross the State in any direction, you will not see a poor field, a deserted clearing, a stealing, worthless, lounging man, or an irreligious, unhospitable, disorderly village. Public opinion is universal and powerful, and honesty. The people are shrewd, inquiring and manly; democracy is almost regnant. Divorces rarely occur